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FOR

METHOD FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF AT LEAST A LINEAR
AND/OR NON-LINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTY A STRUCTURE COMPRISING AT
LEAST ONE PHOTSENSITIVE MOLECULAR MATERIAL

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A METHOD OF PHOTOINDUCING AT LEAST ONE LINEAR AND/OR NON-
LINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTY IN A STRUCTURE COMPRISING AT
LEAST ONE PHOTSENSITIVE MOLECULAR MATERIAL

5 The present invention relates to a method of photo-
inducing at least one linear and/or non-linear optical
property in a structure comprising at least one
photosensitive molecular material.

10 It is known that by photoinduction with polarized
coherent beams, it is possible to control the local
orientation distribution of molecules, for example in an
amorphous matrix of the polymer or sol-gel type, thereby
modifying the distribution of certain of their linear or
non-linear optical properties.

15 These properties can be refractive index,
absorption, susceptibilities that are non-linear, in
particular quadratic and cubic, electro- or photo-induced
luminescence, photochemistry, photorefractive nature,
etc.

20 Conventionally, for writing and reading linear
and/or non-linear properties photoinduced by means of
coherent beams on a molecular material, use is made of a
co-propagating configuration in which the read direction
(i.e. the direction of beams leaving the material,
conveying the generated optical effect) is identical to
25 the write direction (i.e. the direction of the beams used
for photoinduction).

The term "writing" is used herein to mean
structuring the photosensitive material so as to confer a
property of the above-mentioned kind thereon.

30 A major difficulty in the photoinduction process is
associated with absorption of the write beam, itself
resulting from constraints which require conditions to be
used that are necessarily spectrally resonant or quasi-
resonant, for reasons of efficiency.

35 An additional difficulty encountered when it is
desired to photoinduce properties requiring a constraint
of quasi-phase matching when using the usual co-

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5 This gives rise to a high degree of absorption in
reading which limits the interaction length over which it
is possible to work to the penetration depth of the
beam(s) absorbed by spectral resonance.

There are already known from document:

methods of photoinducing and reading at least one non-linear optical property in a structure including at least one photosensitive molecular material, in which said structure is irradiated with at least two mutually coherent write light beams to modify the orientation of the molecules of said molecular material, at least one of said beams being suitable for inducing plural-photon absorption in the material.

The invention proposes a method of the type characterized in that said structure is an optically confining structure, in that the write beams are parallel to a confinement direction of said structure or oblique relative thereto and distribute the non-linear optical property(ies) over the confining structure in at least one direction perpendicular to said direction in which said structure is confined, and in that one or more "pump" beams is/are caused to propagate in or through said photoinduced structure to generate an optical effect in or through said photoinduced structure from which there results a property in one or more write beams

This translation of an amended page covers the amendments made in the original. However, the page breaks match the translation, so that this page is also a replacement page that fits in with the remainder of the translation.

A multiphoton beam combines emissions which, for an excited material, present the same wavelength, but correspond to different energy transitions in said material.

With the method proposed by the invention, it is possible to write linear optical properties without limit in the direction perpendicular to the confinement direction in which said properties are distributed.

For example, it is possible during a scan to vary the parameters that define the intensities and the polarization and/or phase offsets of the write beams.

In general, this makes it possible, without limit on dimension in the read direction and without destroying the molecules that bear the optical properties, to implement permanent photoinduction of a continuous distribution or a pixel-by-pixel distribution of optical properties, e.g. of a spatio-tensorial distribution of susceptibilities of order n ($\chi^n(\mathbf{r})$), where n is a given integer and where \mathbf{r} represents the vector coordinate(s) of a current point in the structure.

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characteristics taken singly or in any feasible combination:

· the confining structure is scanned with at least one write light beam, and one (or more) parameters of at least one of the write beams is/are controlled as a function of relative displacement between said structure and said scanning beam(s);

· the writing performed in the irradiated zone by the scanning beam(s) is tested and relative displacement of the confining structure and of the scanning beam(s) is controlled as a function of the result of the test;

· the write beams are irradiated through a lens and one or more parameters of at least one of the write beams is/are controlled;

· the write beams are irradiated through a mask, and one or more parameters of at least one of the write beams is/are controlled;

· the write beams are irradiated through a holographic structure, and one or more of the parameters of at least one of the write beams is/are controlled;

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which is made of a material in which certain molecules become reoriented and/or are modified under certain conditions of irradiation. By way of example, such a material is an amorphous or sol-gel material including
5 conjugated non-centrally symmetrical molecules with charge transfer, such as a diazo dye substituted at opposite ends by electron donor and electron acceptor substituents respectively.

The sample 1 is placed on a support 2 mounted on a
10 moving carriage B having degrees of freedom in rotation and in translation. The displacements of the support 2 in rotation and in translation are adjustable in steps of micrometer (μm) scale via drive means 3, 4 under the control of a computer 5 which manages writing on the
15 sample 1.

The computer 5 determines the various photoinduction parameters and controls an optical unit 6 which generates the beams that irradiate the sample 1.

In the example shown in the figure, which
20 corresponds to photoinducing a χ^2 distribution, there are three of these beams. This number can be reduced to two in a "degenerate" configuration in which the wavelength of the more intense write beam - e.g. in the infrared -, referred to as the "fundamental" beam, is twice that of
25 the less intense beam - then in the visible - and referred to as the "harmonic" beam.

The beams generated by the unit 6 illuminate the substrate constituted by the sample 1 perpendicularly or obliquely relative to the plane in which said substrate
30 extends.

The computer 5 controls the various write parameters as a function of the displacement of said substrate 1 so as to modify continuously, or in pixel mode, the linear or non-linear optical properties (symmetry, amplitude,
35 positioning, various geometrical factors) that are to be photoinduced.

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The various write parameters which are controlled so as to obtain a particular χ^n distribution are as follows:

- the intensity of the beams;
- their polarization states;
- 5 • their relative phases;
- the propagation directions of the beams;
- the spatial overlap between beams;
- wavelengths;
- temperature, with the substrate possibly being
- 10 heated by means of a secondary laser beam that produces local heating;
- an electric or magnetic field applied to the substrate;
- etc.

15 These various parameters can be controlled so as to correspond to deterministic values defined by the computer 5.

In a variant, these parameters can be controlled in statistical manner.

20 For example, to control phase, it is possible to use an optical plate mounted on a cradle which enables its orientation relative to the write beam to be modified, thereby modifying the optical path length of the beam passing through the plate.

25 When statistical control is performed, given noise is generated by means of a noise generator, and the movements of the optical plate on its cradle are controlled by the noise signal generated in this way.

By controlling the statistical characteristics of
 30 the noise, and in particular its variance, it is possible in succession to generate portions in the irradiated structure in which the molecules are statistically strongly oriented in the same direction (zone in which the noise used for photoinduction corresponds to low
 35 variance) and portions in which, on the contrary, the molecules are disordered, each having random orientation

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(zone in which the noise used for photoinduction corresponds to high variance).

The optical unit 6 includes a parametric oscillator 7 that is optically pumped by a laser 8 which is itself tunable (e.g. a Ti:Sa laser). A frequency doubler or tripler 9 is placed between the laser 8 and the parametric oscillator 7. Thus, three variable wavelengths are available at the outlet from the parametric device, having frequencies ω_p , ω_i , and ω_s that satisfy the relationship $\omega_p = \omega_i + \omega_s$.

One or more write beams can be used to control photoinduction.

For this purpose, the setup also includes a check unit 10 with a source 11 and a detector 12 respectively for emitting and detecting probe radiation at a check wavelength ω_c so as to verify the properties that have been photoinduced. For this purpose, it is possible to use one of the write beams, e.g. ω_i .

To modify the intensity of the beams, the optical unit 6 includes a variable attenuator for each of them under the control of the computer 5.

The optical unit 6 also includes defocusing means, means for modifying parametric generation conditions or for doubling frequency at the origin of one or more of the write beams.

It also includes conventional polarizing devices for generating linear, circular, or elliptical polarization states.

In particular, the write block makes it possible to prepare a multipolar configuration having n photons of arbitrary geometry, by implementing polarization states defined by appropriate polarization devices. Such a configuration can be matched to the symmetry of the orientable molecules, themselves constituting physical molecule multipoles so as to optimize the efficiency of photoinduction and obtain good macroscopic susceptibilities.

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It includes phase-shifting means such as index plates of varying thickness.

As will be understood, the computer 5 controls the directions of incidence of the beams relative to the sample 1, their points of impact, and also the various parameters of the optical unit 6 as a function of the desired χ^n profile.

Naturally, other variants of apparatus for implementing the invention can be envisaged.

In particular, apparatus for implementing the invention can present a sample support that is fixed, e.g. suitable only for initial coarse position adjustment under manual control, with the write unit then itself being movable.

In another variant, provision can be made for both the write block and the sample support to be fixed, irradiation passing through one or more masks or through optical means such as a lens or a holographic structure (a transparent structure presenting a set of gratings or diffraction slots, or any other appropriate holographic recording, for example), or indeed being deflected by an acousto-optical or other device.

In any event, the resulting χ^n profile confers one or more linear or non-linear optical properties on the photoinduced structure, such as periodic birefringence for $n = 1$, Pockels effect (linear electro-optical effect) for $n = 2$ in a spatially uniform distribution of properties over the structure, or in a distribution presenting a sequence of orientations that are successively parallel or perpendicular to the substrate if it is a ribbon light guide, a three lightwave mixing effect (generating a second harmonic, frequency sum and difference, parametric amplification, emission, and oscillation, for example).

By way of example, starting with a structure prior to photoinduction that is of the Fabry Perot type having Bragg mirrors and photoinducing a non-linear property (e.g. a quadratic property) in said structure at a

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spatial periodicity in the propagation direction corresponding to the quasi-phase matching, it is possible to obtain a parametric oscillator. A similar structure without a Bragg mirror constitutes a single-pass

5 parametric amplifier or emitter.

With a parametric emitter or oscillator structure, said structure is used as follows. An intense first beam known as a "pump" is injected into the structure in guided mode and by means of the non-linear property (e.g. 10 a quadratic property) that has previously been photo-induced therein, this beam gives rise to two beams of longer wavelengths, referred to respectively as the "signal" beam and the "complementary" beam, which beams are themselves guided. These two signals constitute the 15 two read signals that are to be provided.

With a parametric amplifier, the signal and the pump are both present at the inlet of the structure. The structure then makes it possible to amplify the signal beam while also generating the complementary beam.

20 Yet another example can be the case in which photo-induction in an initial Fabry Perot structure makes it possible to obtain a laser structure, or with an initial structure having no Bragg mirrors or any other light feedback device, an amplifier or a light-emitting 25 structure.

By way of example, the Fabry Perot structure is a ribbon light guide structure, an optical fiber structure, or indeed a loop microcavity structure.

Under such circumstances, the photoinduced property 30 is a linear property such as the mean orientation of the active molecules which create laser gain (which orientation gives rise to polarized emission).

The resulting photoinduced structure is used as follows. A pump beam is injected either in guided mode, 35 or else across the structure in a single pass configuration parallel or oblique relative to one of the confinement directions of the structure. The laser

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emission generated in this way by the pump beam at a wavelength which is different from that of the pump beam propagates in a guided mode or a in loop.

In addition, the structure can combine various non-linear or light-emitting or laser properties sequentially (self-doubling laser; non-linear switch, for example).

There follows a detailed description of an embodiment of an irradiation modulating component for a light guide constituted by a polymer layer deposited on a substrate so as to create thereon an electro-optically active zone that is not centrally symmetrical.

The light guide can be constituted by a copolymer of methyl methacrylate and of methyl methacrylate substituted by a dispersed red dye (DR1) at a molar concentration of 30% dye (DR1-MMA) corresponding to a refractive index of 1.6 at a wavelength of $1.32 \mu\text{m}$. This copolymer is deposited on a silicon substrate covered in a $7 \mu\text{m}$ layer of silica over a width of $3 \mu\text{m}$ with a thickness of $0.9 \mu\text{m}$. The light guide is then covered in a $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ thick layer of polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA).

The laser used for irradiation is an neodymium and yttrium aluminum garnet ($\text{Nd}_3 + \text{YAG}$) pulsed source emitting pulses having a duration of 30 picoseconds (ps) at a repetition rate of 30 hertz (Hz) and at a wavelength of $1.064 \mu\text{m}$.

The frequency doubler 9 is a potassium dideuterium phosphate (KDP) crystal in a type II configuration. The beam emitted at the above-mentioned wavelength (frequency ω_p) corresponds to a light flux of 5 gigawatts per square centimeter (GW/cm^2), while the beam emitted at the frequency $2\omega_p$ presents flux of 100 megawatts per square centimeter (MW/cm^2). Both beams are spread in the light guide direction by cylindrical lenses.

The illuminated length of the light guide is 0.6 cm. Illumination lasts for 1 hour.

The molecules can change in nature during photo-induction (bleaching for example).

This applies in particular for irradiation at an intensity above a modification threshold, in which case the molecules change structure as in controllable manner depending on their orientation.

5 This can also be the case when instead of DR1, a stilbene analog of DR1 is used (such as a 4-4' dimethyl-aminonitrostilbene (DANS) molecule) presenting irreversible photoisomerization characteristics under the effect of the write beams, leading to a controlled change
10 in orientational manner.

As will be understood, the techniques proposed by the invention are advantageously applicable to photo-inducing a spatial distribution of second-order non-linear susceptibilities (χ^2).

15 To this end, one or more parameters of the write beam are altered periodically during displacement in a given direction parallel to the surface of the sample (e.g. the light guide direction), with a spatial period equal to $2\pi/\Delta\beta$, itself determined from the refractive
20 index dispersion at the frequency of the read wave corresponding to the propagation modes used in reading, in application of the relationship $\Delta\beta = \beta_{\omega p} - \beta_{\omega c} - \beta_{\omega s}$, where β_{ω} is the effective wave vector corresponding to the propagation used in reading at the angular frequency ω by
25 $\beta_{\omega} = n^{\text{eff}}_{\omega} \omega / c$, where n^{eff}_{ω} is the effective index of the mode, and where ω_p , ω_c , and ω_s are the frequencies respectively of the pump beam and of the two read beams constituted by the complementary beam and the signal beam.

30 This provides a light guide whose quadratic properties are modulated at a spatial period that is matched to reading, thus complying with the constraint for quasi-phase matching for the frequencies of the pump beam and of the read beam.

35 Such a distribution can also be achieved using a phase mask, or by interference between the pump beam and

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the read beam (e.g. a harmonic and a fundamental at frequencies ω and 2ω).

By way of example, the inventors have written through a gold mask presenting a grating of period
5 150 μm , using a beam of wavelength 488 nanometers (nm), with power of 150 milliwatts (mW) for a period of 15 minutes (min). The polymer was initially uniformly oriented in polar manner without an electric field with the mean orientation of the molecules being perpendicular
10 to the substrate, and it was then irradiated through the mask. The illuminated zones were thus disoriented. This made it possible to alternate between zones having linear optical properties (and not including any non-linearity) and non-linear zones of different orientation.

15 For writing by interference, it is naturally possible to illuminate the sample with intensity fringes at a single wavelength, the sample being also illuminated uniformly at other wavelengths.

Combining various writing and masking modes makes it
20 possible to envisage new components that are difficult to make under other conditions, for example a quasi-phase matching grating independent of polarization.

It is also possible to make a photoinduced grating by causing polarizations that are kept parallel with the
25 optical fields at frequencies of ω and 2ω to turn continuously with the desired period.

In other variant, if the three beams output from the optical unit 6 are colinear, linearly polarized with mutually parallel polarizations, and propagate
30 perpendicularly to the substrate, then the preponderant term of the χ^2 tensor lies parallel to the common polarization axis of the write beams. If such a configuration is scanned in the direction perpendicular to the common polarization or along a pre-drawn guide, a
35 non-linear configuration is obtained which is favorable to TE modes.

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Instead of scanning, it is possible to use a converging cylindrical lens, or a pattern generator (line generator) which enables a large portion to be irradiated.

5 Similarly, the write beams can be injected through one or more optical fibers, thus making it possible to write locally at the end of the fiber and to perform pixelization on the polymer sample.

10 In another variant, by combining given scanning with periodic variation in an optical parameter, e.g. phase shift or rotation (attenuation) of write polarizations, it is possible to obtain a light guide which corresponds to quasi-phase matching for a TE mode.

15 The above-described techniques can be used to make a modulator - or any other device for processing a signal - independent of polarization by making a series or parallel configuration of light guide segments that are oriented in parallel with the substrate (TE mode) or perpendicularly to the substrate (TM mode) with the
20 latter type of orientation being obtained by electrical orientation.

For a waveguide structure having two confinement directions and an electro-optical function, if the two confinement directions are perpendicular, it is possible
25 to perform photoinduction in a direction that is oblique relative to both of the two confinement directions.

This gives rise to molecule orientation which is likewise oblique relative to the confinement directions making both TE mode and TM mode possible simultaneously.
30 The oblique photoinduction direction is then preferably selected in such a manner that the photoinduction performed ensures $r_{33} = r_{13}$ where, in the notation conventionally used in this field, r_{33} and r_{13} designate the coefficients of the linear electro-optical tensor.

35 In a variant, when the confining structure is that of a light guide confined in two confinement directions, a first portion is irradiated on a direction parallel to

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a first confinement direction and then a second portion is irradiated along a direction parallel to the second confinement direction, and then again along a direction parallel to the first confinement direction but with a phase offset of π , and so on.

It is thus possible to write a succession of portions on the polymer light guide structure in which the molecules are oriented successively perpendicularly to the first confinement direction, then perpendicularly to the second confinement direction, and then, if so desired, in the opposite direction to the first orientation perpendicular to the first confinement direction and then further on an orientation that is opposite to the second orientation perpendicular to the second confinement direction.

It will be understood that such a light guide constitutes a guide that is independent of polarization and which presents the advantage of being particularly easy to implement.

Examples of this kind are shown in Figures 2a and 2b, where the light guide is referenced 13, and the substrate carrying it is referenced 14.

The proposed method can also be used for making transversely-oriented parametric or laser microcavities.

To this end, the sample is inserted between Bragg mirrors so as to give the assembly a high resonance factor for propagation perpendicular to the substrate. For example, a polymer is deposited on a Bragg mirror by spinning and a second mirror is placed facing the first.

By varying the write optical parameters, the optical properties of the microcavity are modulated in space (laser, optical parametric oscillator (OPO) or low threshold frequency mixer, optical logic bistable device).

The mirror strip can be centered on infrared at around $1.3 \mu\text{m}$. Writing is performed in the transparent

zone of the mirrors at 0.532 μm and 1.064 μm by all-optical orientation.

It will be understood that the invention described above can present numerous applications, in particular
5 for making optical components for telecommunications or instrumentation, such as the following components:

- a modulator that is not sensitive to the polarization of the guided waves, a polarization controller, a TE/TM polarization converter;
- 10 • a frequency mixer or doubler;
- a parametric oscillator, emitter, and amplifier;
- an optically or electrically pumped light-emitting or laser device with polarized emission;
- an optically or electrically pumped amplifier that
15 is sensitive to polarization;
- a mixer for heterodyning;
- a device for performing non-linear holography for reading in the infrared;
- a device (e.g. a "non-linear test pattern") for
20 spatio-tensorial field mapping by electro-optical sampling;
- a parametric-effect laser (micro)cavity presenting a matrix or oriented molecules;
- a data storage device: coupling the write beams by
25 means of a microscope device such as a confocal microscope makes it possible to reduce the scale of the photo-orientation phenomenon to that of a single molecule or a molecular cluster. This makes it possible to use laser beams to manipulate the orientation of single
30 molecular objects and thus obtain rewritable molecular memories having a plurality of states, and linear or non-linear reading;
- a data display device: the orientation device can be used in particular for orienting light-emitting
35 molecules for light-emitting screens, or to orient liquid crystal matrices containing molecules that are sensitive

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to coupling with the field for liquid crystal screens or devices; and

- the use of this apparatus for disorienting (or bleaching) to erase previously stored optical
- 5 information, or for local phototherapy of polymer based optical circuitry. The use of non-linear processes in this case (e.g. two-photon absorption process) makes it possible to obtain better depth selectivity in the sample.

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